FBIS DAILY REPORT

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COMMUNIQUE RELEASED ON NUCLEAR TALKS WITH FRG

PY272255 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2135 GMT 27 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Mar (NA)--The Public Information Secretariat of the Presidency today released to all news media a report which it gave yesterday only to the official press agency TELAM regarding the progress of the Argentine-FRG talks on the delivery of a nuclear reactor for the Atucha 2 central.

No explanation was given on the reasons for this advance report through the state press agency, which caused visible annoyance among the other news media, particularly those which are not subscribers of the TELAM service .

It should also be pointed out that the report given to the news media in general was given to newsmen accredited at the Casa Rosada on paper with no letterhead or signature. The text of the report says:

"The Public Information Secretariat reports that the meetings held in Buenos Aires on 24 and 25 March between representatives of the Argentine Government headed by Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, president of the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA], and an FRG government delegation presided over by Mr Per Fischer, under secretary for international economic relations, have led to a satisfactory agreement regarding the granting by the FRG government of the export permit for the nuclear reactor for the Atucha 2 central and related equipment, materials and technology.

"When this agreement has been approved by the respective governments, it will facilitate continued Argentine-FRG cooperation in the nuclear field."

The FRG embassy in Buenos Aires yesterday released a three-point communique saying that the results of the 2-day talks between Fischer and the Argentine officials "will now be submitted to the two governments for their concurrence."

Fischer returned yesterday to Germany after 3 days of intense negotiations with CNEA members to discuss the conditions of delivery of the nuclear reactor for Atucha 2 in light of the fact that Argentina has not ratified the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaties.

Following a worldwide policy on this matter, the U.S. Government has recently put pressure on the Bonn government not to authorize the sale of the reactor for Atucha 2.

POLITICIANS SUGGEST DIALOG THROUGH REFERENDUMS

PY271721 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0700 GMT 27 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 27 Mar (TELAM)--Progressist Democrat leaders Jose Eduardo de Cara and Alberto Natale, who participated yesterday in the first meeting called by the armed forces to discuss the political dialog, asked the interior minister to call referendums so that the citizenry might have a channel for their participation in dealing with important subjects so as to produce a substantial modification of the Argentine political spectrum.

De Cara and Natale said that discussion was cordial, courteous and positive during the 2-hour meeting, allowing the attendees to voice their ideas clearly and freely. The meeting was held in the Hall of Seals and presided over by Gen Albano Harguindeguy.

Natale said that he had explained the basic ideas and views of progressist democracy on the course the national reorganization process should follow so that Argentina may attain a stable and effective democracy in order and freedom. He added that they had talked about the bases of the process in order to have a better understanding of its final objective and that he had then suggested that the people should participate in the decisions through the natural political channels so they might be motivated to strive to establish the type of country desired and dreamed of by all Argentines.

It was also asked that politicians be allowed, through dialog, to take positions and to speak frankly about the country's institutional future. Natale said that, as he sees it, the political problem is the country's most fundamental one and that the dreamed-of Argentina can be attained by politically motivating the citizenry.

As for the referendums, Natale said that they are an appropriate and effective instrument for creating a climate of civilian assembly in the country so that Argentina can break its ties to the past. He added that the Argentine political horizon can be changed through referendums. Elaborating on this, De Cara said that the participation of the citizenry is indispensable for the modernization of the country's management and government apparatus.

Asked about the issues which should be submitted to referendums, the two progressist democratic leaders replied that they have not suggested any issues because they believe that the decision on issues should be left to the current government.

After stating that the progressist democracy does not believe the Constitution now in force should be changed, De Cara said that the process should focus attention on the education of citizens, since democracy cannot exist without a well-educated public.

Those attending the meeting also asked for the decentralization of functions in the provinces and municipalities, since decentralization could provide channels for citizens to participate in the great local and national decisions, beginning at the municipal level.

CNEA OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR USSR TO STUDY COOPERATION

FY212141 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2120 GMT 21 Mar 80 FY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 21 Mar (NA)--Argentina will study the possibilities of cooperation in the nuclear field with the USSR. This was revealed today by Jorge Coll, secretary general of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), who left for Moscow at the invitation of Soviet officials.

"You know that the Argentine nuclear plan is important in its volume, and cooperation can come from different areas," Coll said to reporters just before leaving for the Soviet capital.

He indicated that the purpose of his trip is to personally accept an invitation of the Soviet Union for Argentine experts to visit Soviet nuclear plants and to study in principle the possibilities of nuclear cooperation between the two countries.

BRIEFS

IRANIAN TRADE DELEGATION--Buenos Aires, 27 Mar (LATIN)--An Iranian trade delegation headed by (Raja Bahman Badal) arrived today in Argentina to conclude the purchase of Argentine beef and to establish new import quotas. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2144 GMT 27 Mar 80 FY]

PRESIDENT GUEILER DENIES RUMORS OF HER RESIGNATION

PY271300 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] As a result of the resignation of the cabinet yesterday, President Lidia Gueiler has decided to carry out consultations with political sectors, the armed forces and the Bolivian Labor Central, COB, to reshuffle her cabinet.

The resigning ministers will continue in their positions until their successors have been named, and the new ministers will hold their positions until the end of the current constitutional term, which ends on 6 August 1980.

President Gueiler said that this new cabinet must have the confidence of the Bolivian people. She also denied rumors about her resignation. According to rumors circulating yesterday, President Gueiler had resigned the presidency. This news was attributed to rumors started by groups interested in worsening the climate of unrest in the country resulting from work stoppages and strikes in the last few weeks, which had already been exacerbated by terrorist attacks and the curel murder of priest Luis Espinal last Saturday.

President Gueiler categorically denied this rumor and reiterated that: I will not resign at a difficult time such as this. She said that she would not leave the position entrusted to her by the National Congress until the end of her term, that is, 6 August when, she added: I will hand over the government to whomever is elected in the forthcoming elections. She noted that: I have a solemn commitment to the country, and I owe this to it.

President Gueiler also said that these rumors are probably being spread by persons or groups interested in creating an environment of confusion. She announced that in the next few days she will deliver a message to the people to report on the country's political and economic situation and the government's plans for the period before the elections.

FOREIGN MINISTER WARNS AGAINST CIVIL WAR

PY280125 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpts] We now give a direct report from government palace by our reporter (Daniel Alarcon Morales):

Interim President Lidia Gueiler Tejada stated today that the future of the nation depends on national unity and civilized coexistence. These words were contained in a message she sent to officials of the private sector gathered in a seminar on economic matters. The message was read by Foreign Minister Julio Garret Ayllon, who attended the seminar on behalf of the president.

Minister Garret Ayllon preceded the reading of this message with some of his own words. He warned that under the present circumstances a military coup is not good business for anybody. From political crisis we could proceed to chaos and even to a civil war, Garret Ayllon said.

GENERAL REYES VILLA DENIES COUP RUMORS

PY271431 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Gen Armando Reyes Villa, commander in chief of the armed forces, said that the rumors about a coup come from certain politicians who are attempting to divide the armed forces.

These remarks were made in Oruro to reporters following a military meeting yesterday. General Reyes Villa left for Oruro in the company of the army commander, Gen Ruben Rooha Patino and met there with members of the I corps stationed in that city. The meeting ended at 1230, and as General Reyes Villa was leaving he was approached by reporters.

General Reyes Villa said: The persistent announcements and reports about a coup are nothing more than rumors spread by political parties which are struggling for power. These rumors come from interested groups which are trying, in one way or another, to divide and destroy the solid unity of the armed forces.

It was reported that the two generals visited Oruro to carry out a routine inspection in I Corps. A meeting was held at I Corps headquarters with the participation of commanders, officers, noncommisioned officers and troops of the Camacho Artillery Regiment and the Topater Batallion. The commander and two officers of the Ranger unit stationed in Challapata also attended the meeting.

General Reyes Villa expressed his approval of the reports submitted to him and of the work plans to be implemented. He was also asked about the situation in Santa Cruz and about the alleged subversive movement in that city. He said that there is tranquillity in Santa Cruz, that the situation is normal, according to reports received by Gen Jorge Aguila Teran and Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira, who visited Santa Cruz.

General Reyes Villa said that there are also reports of other subversive movements in other parts of the country. He said that these rumors come from people interested in creating an atmosphere of confusion. General Reyes Villa left for Oruro early yesterday morning.

SANTA CRUZ PREFECT DENIES COUP PLOTTING

PY271445 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Walter Pereira, prefect of Santa Cruz Department, denied press reports about coup preparations against the government allegedly being made in Santa Cruz. He indicated that troops had obviously been kept in their barracks since last Monday, not to repel any coup but to guarantee the security and lives of people in the event of violence or terrorist acts.

With regard to some explosions, he indicated that he had not yet received any reports. On the presence of a military commission, the prefect said that its members had come to discuss military matters and that they had held meetings with chiefs and officers of the garrison.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE PROMISES COOPERATION IN INVESTIGATIONS

PY271450 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Through its intelligence department, the Bolivian Army has offered the government all its cooperation in the investigation of the terrorist attacks and the murder of Luis Espinal, according to information released to the press.

Yesterday morning, the chief of army intelligence, Col Luis Arze, with his advisers, went to the Interior Ministry to meet with the acting interior minister, Gen Antonio Arnez, who in the name of the government asked for the cooperation of the armed forces for this investigation. It was reported that Col Luis Arze promised to cooperate in the investigation of the terrorist acts taking place in the country.

PRESENCE OF ARGENTINE ULTRARIGHT COMMANDOS ALLEGED

PY262035 Paris AFP in Spanish 2000 GMT 26 Mar 80 PY

[By Eduardo Perez Iribarne]

[Text] La Paz, 26 Mar (AFP)--The presence of Argentine ultrarightist commando groups in Bolivia to unleash a number of political murders was disclosed today at the Chamber of Deputies by Deputy Alfonso Ferrufino of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR).

Ferrufino made this public disclosure at a regular session of the chamber as he was discussing the murder of Spanish-Bolivian Jesuit priest Luis Espinal that occurred early on 22 March. Acting Interior Minister Gen Antonio Arnez (ret) answered a number of questions by the deputies of various sectors regarding the growing wave of violence which is taking place in Bolivia, a nation where political crimes have been very rare in the past. Arnez must return to the Chamber of Deputies within the next few days "to present further background on the government report about the activities of ultrarightist paramilitary groups which have the support of renowned members of the Argentine extreme right," Ferrufino added at the end of the session in the Chamber of Deputies.

On the other hand, President Lidia Gueiler today considered the reorganization of her cabinet after the presentation of a political document signed by most of the political parties, the Bolivian Labor Central (COB), representatives of the Catholic and Methodist churches and civilian leaders. Through this document, President Gueiler is asked to designate an independent cabinet which can guarantee the realization of the general elections called by the government for 29 June.

Nevertheless, the realization of the promised elections is still uncertain, due to the lack of legal electoral institutions to be responsible for such democratic elections. Gueiler stated today that "we Bolivians will not endure another coup that would unleash violence in the country."

Members of the armed forces high command have restated their loyalty to the chief of state and the government and their decision to hold the announced elections, it was reiterated here today. Adding to the climate of violence that has been unleashed in Bolivia is a report by the Human Rights Assembly that two teachers have disappeared. The La Paz public teachers have been on strike for a month today, and thus far the government has failed to find an adequate solution to the conflict which, although having the characteristics of a demand for social gains, is regarded as "political" by many ideological groups.

Most of the political fronts are having difficulties organizing their government plans and filling their lists of candidates. Leaders of all groups are engaged in a race against time since the promised election is only 3 months away, and nothing has yet been done to organize the elections, it has been reported.

The activity of ultrarightist paramilitary groups has brought uncertainty to the Bolivian political future, which is struggling with both a troubled and still unorganized election and persistent reports of an imminent coup.

BRIEFS

NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR--The new U.S. ambassador to Bolivia, Marvin Weissman, presented his credentials to President Lidia Gueiler yesterday. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Mar 80 PY]

EXPERT SAYS BRAZIL CAN BUILD ATOMIC BOMB IN 10 YEARS

PY271723 Paris AFP in Spanish 1528 GMT 27 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 27 Mar (AFP)--Brazilian nuclear physicist Antonio Didier Barbosa Vianna charged here today that the FRG-Brazilian nuclear agreement has military objectives and that in 10 years Brazil will be able to manufacture its own atomic bomb.

The Brazilian scientist revealed this to the investigative committee of the National Congress, which is currently examining the nuclear agreement between Brazil and the FRG signed in 1975.

ARMY CHIEF STRESSES PEACEFUL USE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

PY280031 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 26 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Brasilia--After making it clear that he will not discuss nuclear issues during his trip to the FRG in June, Gen Jose Ferraz da Rocha, chief of staff of the armed forces, stated that any country that has acquired nuclear technology could use it for military purposes. He reiterated, however, that Brazil seeks to acquire nuclear technology only to promote the country's development and not for military purposes.

NICARAGUAN MINISTERS ARRIVE IN SEARCH OF AID

PY250402 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 2200 GMT 24 Mar 80 p 2 PY

[Text] "We are not a vengeful people, but we are studying the possibilities of extraditing former dictator Anastasio Somoza, who is currently living in Paraguay."

This statement was made last night at Rio de Janeiro International Airport by the minister of Managua reconstruction, Samuel Santos Lopez, who was waiting for the connection to Brasilia.

Samuel Santos Lopez came, together with Transport and Public Works Minister Dionisio Marenco Gutierrez and Deputy Minister Carlos Enrique Schutze Sugranez, in response to an invitation issued by the Brazilian Government to hold talks about aid to rebuild Nicaragua. The visitors want financial and technical aid and will meet tomorrow with Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro and several ministers.

MINES MINISTER CALS TO VISIT POLAND IN APRIL

PY270010 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 26 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Itamaraty reported today that Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals will officially visit Poland from 14-17 April in response to an invitation extended to him by Polish Mines Minister Wlodzimierz Lejczak.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH BULGARIA--The following are the main results of the talks held this week in Brasilia by the Brazilian-Bulgarian joint commission: The Brazilian Central Enterprise for Medicines will purchase 8 million tons of Bulgarian antibiotics at a total cost of $5 million, and Brazil has offered to set up a soybean processing plant in Bulgaria. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 26 Mar 80 PY]

PINOCHET DISCUSSES FOREIGN MINISTRY, OTHER TOPICS

PY272004 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Mar 80 PY

[Relayed report from Diego Portales Building by (Graciela Costera)]

[Excerpt] On his way to a work meeting at the Diego Portales Building, President Pinochet told the press that he has five people under consideration for appointment as the new foreign relations minister. All of them, he said, are civilians.

Regarding other issues of interest, Pinochet stated that there are no changes in the Foreign Ministry. Everything continues as before. He said that the economic policy as well as the foreign policy will remain the same.

Regarding the breaking of relations with the Philippines, Pinochet said that he has the letter which would make this official, but that it will not be sent until he meets with the Philippine envoy who is bringing a personal explanation from President Marcos. According to Interim Foreign Minister Brig Gen Enrique Valdes, the Philippine envoy will arrive in Chile next week.

When asked about Ambassador Lemay, Pinochet said that Lemay presented him with a full report yesterday.

Regarding his trip to Japan, which would take place in October, Pinochet said that he is still considering it.

OFFICIAL TO GO TO JAPAN TO PREPARE PINOCHET VISIT

PY271333 Paris AFP in Spanish 0357 GMT 27 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, 26 Mar (AFP)--It was reported here today that three Chilean Government representatives have departed for Tokyo to coordinate President Augusto Pinochet's forthcoming visit to Japan, which is scheduled for October.

The mission is headed by former Economy Minister Roberto Kelly and is made up of Foreign Ministry officials Carlos Negri and Jaime Lagos.

President Pinochet was officially invited to visit Japan in 1979, when former Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda was visiting Chile.

JAPANESE SAY CUBILLOS INVITATION 'NONTRANSFERABLE'

PY271215 Paris AFP in Spanish 0349 GMT 27 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 26 Mar (AFP)--The Japanese Government announced today that the invitation for the foreign minister of Chile to visit Japan has been canceled because Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos had just resigned the post. The Japanese ambassador visited former Foreign Minister Cubillos at home and told the press that the invitation to Cubillos was personal and "nontransferable."

Cubillos, who was removed from his post by President Augusto Pinochet, had planned to fly to Japan this weekend for an official visit that was to have lasted from 31 March through 5 April.

Cenichi Akatanai, Japanese ambassador in Santiago, said that Acting Foreign Minister Gen Enrique Valdes will not make the trip because it has been canceled by his government.

QUE PASA FORESEES NEW HARDLINE FOREIGN POLICY

PY271855 Paris AFP in Spanish 0426 GMT 27 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 26 Mar (AFP)--A progovernment weekly magazine has indicated that the removal of Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos will mean the implementation of a hard line in Chilean foreign policy.

The progovernment QUE PASA magazine, in its Thursday edition, stated that Cubillos' forced resignation is not an isolated event and that it indicates a change in the policy followed up to this point by the chief of the Chilean military regime, Gen Augusto Pinochet.

The president announced the breaking of relations with the Philippines and removed his foreign minister from office this week after President Ferdinand Marcos canceled Pinochet's invitation to visit the Philippines.

QUE PASA, on whose board of directors Cubillos served until he was named foreign minister 2 years ago, stated in its editorial that the Chilean foreign minister's resignation is conclusive of a change in Pinochet's behavior that has been observed since late 1979.

The editorial states that before then "the president's policy was based on a free economy--emphasizing the social sector--a steady move toward the new institutionalization and a Chilean presence on the international scene without surrendering the country's sovereign dignity or falling prey to any isolationist complexes or any anti-this-or-that attitude."

According to this weekly publication the president's ideas regarding the new institutionalization and foreign relations have undergone "mutations that it would be absurd to disregard."

The magazine adds that the draft of the new constitution under study no longer satisfies Pinochet. Regarding elections, the armed forces and political parties, he is said to be searching for "solutions quite different from the historical and traditional ones."

QUE PASA then adds that "the foreign policy would follow a harder and less flexible line. There would be no more 'bowing' or 'kowtowing.' We would ask our foreign friends to accept us without reservations. We would give our enemies the tooth-for-a-tooth treatment. And if all this were to lead us into isolation, we would just have to live with it."

QUE PASA states that Pinochet's military regime still adheres to the principles of a free market economy, but it points out that those principles could hardly function at odds with Chile's new foreign policy line or with whatever new political institutionalization is eventually implemented in Chile.

The magazine also points out that Cubillos' removal could "damage or delay urgent and delicate undertakings, such as those related to the pope's mediation in the conflict with Argentina."

According to QUE PASA, nobody can deny Pinochet the right to make changes in his policy whenever he deems them necessary.

The editorial concludes by saying: "Let nobody, no group or sector, be deceived. Policies have changed. We are not in the place we used to be. We have moved to another place."

REPORTAGE ON DOMINICAN EMBASSY NEGOTIATIONS

26 Mar Communique 'Text'

PA272042 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The following is the text of Communique No 19 issued by the Information Secretariat of the presidency on the seventh round of talks between the government and the 19 April Movement [M-19] group:

The Press Secretariat of the presidency reports that today, 26 March, the seventh meeting between Dr Camilo Jimenez and Ramiro Zambrano and the representative of the M-19 subversive group and Mexican Ambassador to Colombia Ricardo Galan took place. The talks started at 1510 and ended at 1755.

During the meeting the government delegates delivered to the representative of the attackers of the embassy a memorandum regarding the indictments of the 28 prisoners contained in the list that she gave several days ago to Jimenez and Zambrano. The talks covered several topics. It was held in the same atmosphere as the previous one. Soon, through the usual channels, we will announce the date of the next meeting.

M-19 Reports Original Demands

WA271950 London REUTER in English 1917 GMT 27 Mar 80 WA

[By Hernando Orozco]

[Text] Bogota, March 27, REUTER--Leftwing guerrillas who have occupied the Dominican Republic's embassy for a month have accused the Colombian Government of using delaying tactics and adopting an unyielding stand in negotiations, according to a note received today. The note, dated March 23 and received by REUTERS through the mail, repeated the guerrillas' slogan of "Victory or Death."

For the 11 ambassadors, including Diego Asencio of the United States, two charges d' affaires and about 16 other hostages in the embassy, today marked the end of a month as captives of urban guerrillas belonging to the M-19 movement. In the note, the guerrillas repeated their earlier demands for the release of 311 people they consider political prisoners.

The guerrillas were reported by diplomatic sources to have lowered this number to 70, but in the note they said they wanted the release of 311 "companions of all the political and political-military groups who are undergoing long sentences...."

Earlier this month, the guerrillas gave the authorities a list of 28 prisoners whose release they said was not negotiable. It was not clear whether the list of 28 prisoners represented the guerrillas' rock-bottom demand or whether they still were holding out for the release of 311 prisoners.

They also originally called for the payment of a $50 million ransom in exchange for the release of the hostages, but diplomatic sources said the figure had been lowered to $10 million. Prominent members of all five main Colombian guerrilla groups were among the 28 prisoners the M-19 members said must be released.

Seven rounds of negotiations between the guerrillas and Colombian authorities have taken place and an eighth is expected later today or tomorrow.

Talks Resume Next Week

PA280414 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0114 GMT 28 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 27 Mar (LATIN)--Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas reported tonight that negotiations between government delegates and the guerrillas who are occupying the Dominican Embassy in Bogota will resume next week. The foreign minister made the announcement to newsmen tonight as he was about to attend a regular cabinet meeting with President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala.

The seventh dialog between the two parties took place yesterday. It lasted almost 3 hours. Uribe Vargas gave no details as to the day and time in which the talks would be resumed.

U.S., ISRAELI COMMANDOS TO 'STORM' EMBASSY

PA272303 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Carlos Toledo, leader of the 19 April Movement [M-19], has charged that military groups of the United States and Israel have arrived in Bogota to attempt to storm the embassy. At the same time, members of the Colombian Army are digging a tunnel that would take them inside the Dominican Embassy.

M-19 DEFENSE LAWYER SENTENCED FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT

PA272239 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The president of the verbal courts-martial being conducted against 200 people accused of being members of the Marxist 19 April Movement group has ordered the arrest of one of their defense lawyers. He is accused of disrupting the normal trial proceedings.

Prosecutor Col Rafael Martin Prieto has made the accusation against lawyer Aurelio Jimenez Callejas. According to official reports, Jimenez Callejas launched a violent diatribe against the officers of the Central Picota penitentiary and against the president of the courts-martial. Aurelio Jimenez will be ajiled for 72 hours, according to military penal law.

TEACHERS CLAIM 26 MAR STRIKE SUCCESSFUL

PA271536 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The Colombian Teachers Association claimed that the work stoppage yesterday was a success, and it will not continue in the Atlantic area for 24 years [as heard] more. The teachers claim that the strike was a success in the departments of Boyaca, Santander, Sucre, Tolima, Choco, Cauca, Huila, Antioquia, Vaupes, Meta, Atlantico, Valle, District of Bogota and San Andres Islands, as well as Arauca and Putumayo.

They said that they are open to dialog with the government, on the condition that 12 imprisoned teachers are released, and that the government guarantees that there will be no reprisals taken against strikers. The teachers say that they will continue to exert pressure to achieve their goals.

POLICE RELEASE JAILED ABC COLOR JOURNALIST

PY272103 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 27 Mar 80 p 11 PY

[Text] After being held incommunicado for 27 days at the central police headquarters, newsman Hector Rodriguez of the morning paper ABC COLOR was released today at noon.

The report adds that he was taken from the police headquarters to the Interior Ministry, where he was told that he was free. From the ministry building he went directly to ABC, where he was joyfully received by his fellow newsmen.

Rodriguez was detained on 29 February, presumably because of an article reporting a statement by Juan Ramon Chaves, president of the Colorado Party directive board.

MONTANARO DRESSES DOWN VISITING BRAZILIAN DEPUTY

PY261403 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 26 Mar 80 p 12 PY

[Text] In a press conference held yesterday at the office of the Committee of Churches, Marcos Aurelio Riveiro, Brazilian deputy for the state of Sao Paulo, said that "the interior minister agreed to hold a meeting with me to tell me that Cardinal Arns and I are being disrespectful."

Deputy Riveiro added that Interior Minister Montanaro "told me that Paraguay is an independent country and that it would be better for us to be concerned about human rights in Brazil and about the death squads. He told me to leave his office, saying: Get out of here. [given in Portuguese--vai embora]. From there I went to the office of Anibal Fernandez, under secretary of information and cultural affairs of the presidency. That gentleman was very courteous toward me."

Deputy Riveiro arrived in our country on Sunday. He is the envoy of Msgr Pablo Evaristo Arns, who presides over the Human Rights Commission of Brazil. Riveiro is here to obtain information about the situation of our coworker Hector Rodriguez and to see what kind of aid may be offered to the relatives of those who were detained in Acaray-mi and Caaguazu.

Deputy Riveiro said that he had also met with Remigio Gimenez, who is under arrest in Asuncion. Gimenez claims that he was kidnaped by the Foz do Iguazu police and later delivered to the Paraguayan police in Ciudad Stroessner. Riveiro noted: "This is a case we are going to submit to the congress in Sao Paulo and Brasilia. We are going to request an investigation of this matter since this is not a simple case of arrest but one of kidnaping. We will request the identity of the perpetrators and their punishment."

Regarding his activities in connection with the Acaray-mi and Caaguazu cases, the deputy said that: "The military guards did not allow me to speak with the persons I wanted to meet."

BRIEFS

SOYBEAN EXPORTS--The manager of the Paraguayan free zone in Paranagua port, Brazil, announced that an average of 400 tons of soybeans daily are being unloaded in the silos for export. He also reported that 12,500 tons were sold last week. [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 23 Mar 80 p 9 PY]

EL SALVADOR

JUNTA HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL SITUATION

PA280407 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 0330 GMT 26 Mar 80 PA

[Statement by members of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Government Junta at presidential house news conference on 26 March--recorded]

[Text] [Question by UPI newsman Juan Tamayo] I would like to know, what are the exact measures being taken by the junta to halt violence by the extreme right and what is being done to change command within the army and the security corps which are allegedly involved in this problem?

[Answer by Jose Napoleon Duarte] Mr Tamayo, the second part of your question has implications which the government wishes to clarify. Violence in the country is the product of a social condition and it is unfair to blame a single sector of the country for it.

The armed forces have the constitutional duty of maintaining national security and the mission of insuring that there is social order in the country. With this conceptual definition, I want to say that there are in the country violent sectors--both domestic and foreign, which are affecting this process.

In this respect there are extreme right sectors which are determined to create violence and believe that the solution lies in leading the country into a civil war. There are also leftist sectors who do not want to accept the fact that the situation has changed in the country since 15 October, that the country is implementing fundamental structural changes or that there is a revolutionary process in the country. They simply deny all possibilities for solving problems by means of a revolution without violence and are determined to impose violence as the only means of solving the situation.

Nor can we deny that there are certain sectors trying to affect the government in order to create violence. Therefore, there is what we term systematic violence existing in the country. It is a system of repression by all national sectors. In this respect, we must admit that there are within the armed forces government some sectors interested in helping to destabilize the country, either by mistake or intentionally. But the government junta is working to change the system and the problem is that when a system is badly organized, it must change at all its levels in order to solve the problem, but it cannot be changed overnight. Just like we cannot change an economic structure overnight either, or a structure of violence. In this respect, we are working within the various national levels, including the country's security system to break down this systematic violence and to create a system of action and security that will completely eliminate abuse of authority, actions outside the law, or methods that can lead to more violence.

It would involve a legitimate government effort to defend the social order. In this respect the security forces must, and have to, do their duty. There also can be abuses. This revolutionary government junta has not been in agreement with and totally repudiates all abuse of authority or any means that implies the generation of violence. But, it fully supports any activity involving the maintenance of law and order in the country. We cannot allow the rightist sectors to try to prevent social reforms by blood and death. In this respect, the government position has been clearly stated, it is striving to eradicate this system of violence. Likewise, we are not in agreement with groups involved with violence or sectors, with some kind of authority, which practice violence in the rest of the country trying to make our system fail.

We repudiate these activities and are working that they will not attain their objective of destabilizing this regime. This is a strong regime based on its intention of changing the social, political and economic structures in the country. This regime is basing its existence on the social revolution we are implementing and this is why rightist sectors are failing in their efforts to restabilize the regime.

Leftist sectors are doing the same. They are trying to destabilize the regime. They want to keep the country from advancing its social reforms in its revolution. They do not want to admit that there is any possibility of reaching a solution through peaceful means.

What are we, therefore, doing specifically? We are generating basic structural changes in the economic and social fields, in the political-military field, in fundamental structures and in the concept of what is national security. We are trying to make fundamental changes in thinking processes in order to exert the authority which will maintain law and order and exchange a process of violence for one of pacification.

Our slogan is [words indistinct] to bring peace to the country. I think that this answers your questions on both counts.

[Question by newsman Carlos Samayoa of Radio YSU] I have a concern. The Honduran Christian Democratic Party today issued a statement on the murder of Monsignor Romero and asked the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party to leave the government because of this matter--according to the document I read, it says, in order not to stain its hands any more. I would like to hear the opinion of the PDC representatives.

[Answer by Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich] Everyone knows that this country is passing through a very difficult stage, and that to attain a truly democratic society and change the socioeconomic structures of power is an extremely complicated step. We must understand that the newsman's concern is due to the lack of information, on the Salvadoran situation, existing in other countries. At this time, a democrat has two paths: He can either withdraw to some university to make political studies, criticize and wait for events to happen, or he can participate in the flow of his country's events, especially when he has faith in a political process and in [words indistinct].

The oligarchy is weak today, because it has lost the support of the armed forces and cannot continue dominating the country. The armed forces, standing by itself and apart from oligarchy, did not offer a solution to the power situation in the country. The democratic forces and political parties which suffered during the past dictatorship and were ousted from the political arena, even if they had support of large population sectors, do not have the sufficient forces to solve the power situation in the country. The forces of the revolutionary left do not have the necessary popular support or sympathy to be the alternative power in the country.

In view of this we had to break the deadlock. It has been broken in the most logical form possible--by means of the union of the democratic forces and the armed forces. If we want to change the country it must be through the incorporation of the great popular masses, plus the supporters of extremist positions in the process of implanting a truly democratic political system and reorganizing socioeconomic order. In this way, we can pass from an oligarchic society into a completely different society suitable to Third World underdeveloped countries which are trying to overcome their present situation. In this situation, you will always be asked or advised to get out and not to stain your hands with blood. Get out of the strife, go to your office and let the country bleed, because if we leave, the alternative is civil war.

I honestly believe that we can avoid massive bloodshed in the country and we can build a better society than the existing capitalist or socialist societies. A Third World country has not only the right, but also the duty to seek a new social order when the two existing ones have not given man the dimension or projection or spiritual and human realization expected of them. We must seek a new system.

I believe that our companeros from Honduras are not sufficiently informed and must also be suffering. I have received calls from other countries asking me if it is true that San Salvador is being bombed or if it is true that there are hordes of peasants. I have been asked if Napoleon Duarte is an exile in Mexico and has abandoned everything because we are in civil war. Honestly, gentlemen, this is not the situation existing in El Salvador.

[Question by newsman Fernando (Sofres) of NOTIMEX] What will be the attitude of the junta and the armed forces if violence increases in the country? The Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses said today that beginning Monday it will intensify violence.

[Answer by Col Adolfo Arnaldo Majano Ramos] Greetings to all before answering this question. The government's attitude toward Monsignor Arnulfo Romero's death has triggered--and you have noted it well--certain attitudes by certain political sectors in the country, trade union sectors and the coordinating board which has announced the future activities that you pointed out. We think the government should make a major effort to try to calm the citizenry since it is not responsible for violence or such a killing which is reproachable, as we have publicly stated. It has also decided to pursue this program, the project it has been undertaking for the past few months which is now taking its surest steps with the implementation of agrarian reform, the nationalization of banking and other measures taken to solve our country's social problems. Our reply will be a firmer and more active stand in the field of national development, in the development of the project that the government is determined to pursue. That would be our most clear-cut response to the political proposals that mass organizations and fronts are making to the government. As long as they are stated in the context of a political arena, they have every right to speak and do so. They have every right to tell the government and the Salvadoran people their program and if it convinces the people at any time they will have political opportunities in the future of the country, because we have said that all trends will be upheld now and in the future until democracy is properly institutionalized in El Salvador. That is my reply to your question and our response to the mass organizations and fronts in the country. We understand their concerns, and following the monsignor's death the government is dutybound and committed to be more active and more loyal to the development of this reform program as a tribute to the monsignor's memory. In the military field, we restate that it is the policy of the government to insure the tranquillity of the citizens out of respect for human rights. In every action taken by our military elements in the performance of their duties, they have to follow the general government guideline of using appropriate methods and respecting human rights. This is our position on the recent proposals.

[Question by newsman Rene Hurtado of Radio Cadena Central] Regarding the foregoing question, [words indistinct] the Coordinating Board of the Masses said it will be on the warpath starting today. It added that it thinks it is between two fires and it is not going to surrender but that it will achieve a victory. It has publicly asked for worldwide support as a belligerent force. It announced 8 days of mourning, 4 of which will be a nationwide strike. That was the proposal of the coordinating board. What does the government junta think about that?

[Majano Ramos] I am going to expand my previous reply to answer your question. Recent national events have prompted a generalized concern which we can understand but I want to seize the opportunity to send everyone a message of confidence and tell them that the objective of the government program is wholesome. It is clearly set forth and we tell them all again that the best attitude they could have is precisely to cooperate with the program that has been established because any belligerent attitude by any political group or organization here might lead to unnecessary bloodshed, to an internecine confrontation--that is, an unnecessary fratricidal struggle. From now on we can make the political project of national reforms workable without a wave of violence. That would be an additional observation to my previous answer.

THREE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC MINISTERS REPORTEDLY RESIGN

PA280349 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0331 GMT 28 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 27 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--A new crisis seems to be threatening the Revolutionary Government Junta in El Salvador following the as yet unconfirmed resignation of three Christian Democratic Cabinet ministers.

Education Minister Eduardo Benjamin Colindres, Economy Minister Oscar Menjivar and Agriculture and Livestock Minister Jorge Villacorta reportedly tendered their resignations to the junta yesterday and left the country. Reports from Costa Rica indicate than Menjivar and Villacorta arrived there today. Colindres in turn reportedly left for Mexico. The reasons for the possible resignations are unknown, but it is presumed they are irrevocable. Menjivar reportedly said that "he was not going to reconsider his decision".

The resignations were apparently triggered by the crisis of political violence in this country which has claimed more than 700 victims this year. The most prominent victim of the political crisis has been Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, archbishop of San Salvador, who was killed from a shot in the chest by unidentified individuals on Monday as he was saying Mass in a church in the capital.

The three Christian Democrats' resignations have not been confirmed by their party or the government. The information secretary of the Revolutionary Government Junta told the news director of Radio Cadena YSU this afternoon that "the rumor was totally groundless."

ARMED FORCES REPORT LATEST VIOLENT INCIDENTS

PA280448 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Mar 80 PA

[Armed forces communique released in San Salvador on 27 March]

[Excerpts] The following are the events that have taken place in the past few hours: A group of about 50 attacked a military patrol on duty in Angulo, La Joya, Las Pampas and San Jose Llano Grande in Tecoluca, San Vicente Department. During the confrontation that ensued, seven subversives were killed and several firearms of various types and caliber were impounded. In Ozatlan and Las Penas in that same department, subversives obstructed the means of communication but fled as military escorts which cleared off the roads appeared. Eight unidentified individuals at 0800 yesterday blocked an Interior Ministry automobile and set fire to it. The vehicle was completely destroyed.

At 1600 yesterday there was an armed confrontation in San Simon, Morazan Department between a military patrol on duty there and a subversive commando unit which resulted in two subversives killed. At El Carmen farm in Loma Alta in Tepetitan, Julian Martinez Flores was killed by Peoples Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] members. In San Juan, San Bartolome Perulapia, Cuscatlan Department, unidentified subversives set fire to eight homes belonging to local residents.

In the vicinity of San Vicente there was an armed clash between a military patrol which was about to raid a home in search of weapons and subversive elements. The patrol was attacked as it was leaving the house. As a result of the clash, one subversive was killed and a minor was seriously hurt as he was passing by.

Subversives attacked the San Pedro farm and nearby farms in the port of Acajutla. After holding the farm owners at gunpoint, they fled, taking a 45 caliber revolver and a 16-gage shotgun.

A subversive group armed with submachineguns, (G-3) rifles, Galil rifles and 45-caliber automatic pistols killed National Police Agent Teodoro Belgran Cruz. The incident occurred in San Andres, Monte de San Juan, Cuscatlan Department. No arrests were made because the subversives fled in various directions.

A group of unidentified individuals attacked the residents of Santa Rosa, Nueva Concepcion and killed Saturnino Escobar Ramos whom they executed in front of many eyewitnesses. His wife said the subversives took her husband out of the house and, after tying him down about 10 meters away from it, opened fire on him with various caliber weapons. The incident has caused indignation throughout that area.

JUNTA TO ASK INTERPOL'S HELP IN ROMERO CASE

PA272000 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2100 GMT 26 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Revolutionary Government Junta announced this afternoon that it will request the cooperation of the international crime police organization (INTERPOL) to determine who masterminded and who carried out the assassination of El Salvador's archbishop, Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero y Galdamez.

The prelate was killed on Monday while celebrating Mass at La Divina Providencia Hospital in this capital.

Questioned at the presidential palace, Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano told Salvadoran and foreign journalists that he could not say whether the perpetrators of this abominable act were activists of the extreme right or left. He stated that it is highly probable that it was a mercenary who fired the explosive 22-caliber bullet at Monsignor Romero's heart.

BPR ACCUSES GOVERNMENT OF ROMERO ASSASSINATION

PA272326 Paris AFP in Spanish 2223 GMT 27 Mar 80 PA

[By Paul Rutler]

[Text] San Salvador, 27 Mar (AFP)--The Peoples Revolutionary Bloc (BPR), the principal Marxist organization in El Salvador, today blamed the government junta for the death of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero, who was killed Monday while saying Mass.

In a communique released in this capital, the BPR states that it holds the counterrevolutionary junta responsible for the assassination, adding that the junta is the servile instrument that Yankee and oligarchic imperialism has chosen for its special war against the Salvadoran people. The oligarchy, the communique goes on, could no longer tolerate the brave voice of a shepherd who dedicated his life to defending the oppressed. The junta is trying to conceal its action behind false tears.

For his part, BPR Secretary General Juan Chacon told this agency that from now on the leftist movements and the people would respond energetically to the death of Monsignor Romero.

Juan Chacon, who said this at the university where young BPR members have been feverishly printing thousands of leaflets and communiques, explained that the announced 8 days of mourning and strike had begun today. We hope the country will be paralyzed by tomorrow, he added.

For Monsignor Romero's funeral, slated for Sunday at 0800 local time [1400 GMT], we have called for the biggest popular concentration ever seen in El Salvador, and this was done in spite of the state of siege, the BPR secretary added.

In any event, for us, the struggle continues. No political solution is possible in this country and problems will only be resolved through armed confrontation, he said in conclusion.

Meanwhile, in the downtown area, thousands of Salvadorans continued silently marching past the archbishop's coffin to pay him a final tribute. Inside the cathedral, usually a forum for the shouting of slogans and the delivering of revolutionary speeches during the 308 occupations by extreme leftist movements to which it was subjected in the course of 1 year, only prayers and vibrant hymns to God and the prophet could be heard.

LEFTIST SECTORS DECLARE THEMSELVES ON 'WAR FOOTING'

PA262354 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2309 GMT 26 Mar 80 PA

[By Jose Katinbak]

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 26 Mar (LATIN)--Salvadoran leftist sectors announced tonight that they are on a war footing while the government's security forces prepare for a possible civil war following Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero's murder.

The Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the masses, which includes most Salvadoran leftist groups and its [word indistinct] allies, made this statement during a news conference held at the local university to announce that it will maintain its active militancy until it obtains its final objective of overthrowing the civilian-military junta, which has ruled this Central American country for the past 6 months.

The CRM also urged the people to join a general strike called for tomorrow as an expression of protest against the murder of Archbishop Romero, champion of human rights in this country.

NICARAGUA

FSLN EXPLAINS STANDS ON NATIONAL ISSUES

PA261618 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 14 Mar 80 pp 1, 3, 9 PA

[Document issued by the Sandinist National Liberation Front issued in Managua on 14 March 1980]

[Text] Forty years after Sandino, the revolutionary Sandinism--now in power--emphatically confirms the principles of the Sandinist popular revolution. The ideological struggle is a permanent task within the revolutionary organization, and it becomes more urgent as renewed ideological currents attempt "to revise" Sandino contrary to historical heritage. That is exactly what "democratism" is: the latest attempt to revise Sandino, to identify him with the liberal bourgeois ideology, by omitting the class and anti-imperialist features of Sandinism whose synthesis is expressed in the revolutionary struggle of the masses and their vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN).

The Sandinist militancy and all the people of Sandino must permanently rebuild the ideological struggle without yielding a single inch to the presumptions of democratism and the other ideological currents.

In order to properly arm the masses in this struggle, the national propaganda and political education secretariat of the FSLN points to some of its stands on this matter. The collective discussion of these stands will be necessary to reaffirm the principles of the Sandinist popular revolution. With our contributions and the revolutionary practice of our members we shall put democratism in its rightful place.

1. FSLN, Vanguard of the Revolution

The hegemony of Sandinism, evident today in our country and which represents the dominant political forces of the revolutionary process, can be explained neither by taking Sandino as an abstract idea nor by severing the 1927-34 Sandinist movement from the entire process of the revolution.

Sandino is above all a political, military and ideological line, a model of action which has been followed, defended and developed only by the National Sandinist Liberation Front, making it the sole trustee of the struggles, historical heritage and revolutionary leadership of our people. Thus, the FSLN was and continues being the only revolutionary alternative of the heirs of Sandino.

The FLSN is the vanguard because it comes from the roots of the fatherland, of Sandino's proletarian-peasant army, of the anti-imperialist popular war, of the Sandinist movement's class awareness and of its armed revolutionary strategy. It also is the continuation of an historic line of the anti-interventionist and antioligarchic struggles of the past century, of Zeledon's [hero of the 1912 Nicaraguan revolution] struggles. In all, the FSLN is the historic continuation of the struggles of our people.

It was the people and their vanguard, who through shooting, heroism, death and sacrifices brought Sandino from the oblivion and silence in which the Liberal and Conservative oligarchies and other dominating forces tried to bury him.

The Sandinist front is the vanguard not only because it is the true expression of Sandino and his army but also because it is the instrument of victory, the organic and political synthesis of 50 years of Sandinist struggle, of suffering and the revolutionary conquests of our people.

Sandino was not the heritage of a group, but of all of us. However, that heritage was raised only by the workers and peasants as a symbol and banner of struggle, and only its vanguard, the FSLN, led it to victory.

The Sandinist struggle continues in the tasks of the popular revolution, and today, like yesterday, Sandino's political heritage continues to live for all the patriotic sectors who under the leadership of our vanguard want to participate in the revolution.

Sandino is no longer an ideal. He is a reality that day by day is made more evident by the workers and peasants led by their Sandinist vanguard in the development of the popular revolution.

In Nicaragua the other patriotic forces also have the right to aspire to share Sandinism, which up to now was shared only by the workers, the peasants and their vanguard through their heroic struggle. They must understand, however, that Sandinism cannot be adapted or placed at the disposal of their political interests, because it already is the expression of the interests of the workers and peasants whose task is to lead the patriotic sectors and never again be themselves led by another social force.

2. The Vanguard, the Workers and their Allies in the Struggle Against the Dictatorship

Vanguard is a title of honor which a revolutionary organization earns throughout the struggle of an entire process, leading the forces it represents first toward the conquest of political power, and later, its consolidation.

In the struggle against the dictatorship there was only one vanguard: the FSLN. It won that role through 20 years of uninterrupted fighting against the dictatorship, in the interest of the workers in the fields and in the city. The irrefutable force of the facts speak for itself.

While the traditional "opponents" deceived the people with false demands to obtain a quota of power next to the dictator for their exclusive benefit, the FSLN, still an embryo, basically armed with the force of reason, justice, the revolutionary principles and the workers' confidence, showed the way to national liberation. With the daily example of its actions, under most difficult conditions; with the practical display of its intelligence and able leadership, it definitely won the hearts of our heroic working people, to blend into a single force, an indestructible unity. That unity is the pillar of our Sandinist popular revolution.

Later came the allies, those whose interests were no longer represented by the dictatorship and, in view of the evident force of the popular movement, were forced to oppose the dictatorship, thus coinciding with the objectives of the FSLN and the workers, it is only thanks to the FSLN's correct policy, under a single democratic and anti-imperialist program, that the progressive sectors of the bourgeoisie and the small businessmen became allies of the workers to overthrow the dictatorship.

This reveals that the allies who decided to walk side by side with the workers the last part of the route played an important role, but not a decisive one. This last role is historically assigned to the basic forces, those who shed their blood at the barricades, in the trenches, in the mountains; the workers of the fields and the city, of whom the FSLN is their most advanced instrument, their vanguard, the revolution's political and military leadership.

3. Nationalism and Anti-Imperialism

Nationalism is another value of Sandinism, but in the era of imperialism, a nationalism that is not anti-imperialist cannot favor the interests of the people.

The people's sovereignty is not debatable; it is defended with arms, said our general of free men. However, in the history of Nicaragua there were citizens and organizations who debated our sovereignty at various negotiating tables.

After Sandino and before the FSLN, no organization of political party could defend our sovereignty, because no one truly dared to challenge U.S. imperialism.

Nobody can deny that Sandino's nationalism had an anti-imperialist content and practice. The first Sandinist movement of Nicaragua (1927-1933) tried and succeeded in expelling imperialism from our national territory.

After Sandino and before the FSLN, there were only compromising movements and parties.

We want to be very clear in stating that there are not, or should not be ambiguous situations. We are either anti-imperialist nationalists and in favor of the people's interests, like the Sandinists and the FSLN, or we are "nationalists" in favor of imperialism and therefore against the people's interests, in which case we could not be called Sandinists. The most typical case of this nationalism was Somoza's pseudopatriotism.

Nobody is banned from being nationalist in this country, even if a last-minute nationalist, as long as it is a nationalism in favor of the workers' interests, and not a nationalism serving to legalize the opportunism of a movement or a party.

4. The Ghost of Private Property

The oppressed classes in all their progressive and revolutionary stages inevitably have to face the dilemma of either pursuing a reform or revolution, with the specter of private property in the middle of the problem. The oppressed classes face this dilemma regardless of the various ideological and political forms that their historic struggle for liberation takes.

This phantom is now moving more demagogically to sow terror and uncertainty in order to secure a political clientele among the middle classes and the petite bourgeoisie.

To state that there is a need to defend private property, food, furniture, houses, refrigerators and kitchens is nothing but to ridiculously pretend to stir up an old ghost, when the fact is that this revolution and all revolutions not only have defended private property but have made it accessible not only to the petite bourgeoisie but to the workers and peasants. The revolution not only defends this form of private property but also wants to expand it to cover all the social sectors and classes of the Nicaraguan society.

The objectives of the revolution are none other than to struggle to guarantee social well-being for all the workers. Instead of a slum there are to be decent and human quarters; instead of a floor there is to be a bed. The workers who produce social wealth are entitled to these things and living a life free of oppression where the workers will have goals that will make life more pleasant and comfortable for themselves and their families. This is the Sandinism that comprises the economic and social nature of the people's economic projects, which today are expressed in the fact that the surplus that the people's property area is beginning to produce is destined for the people.

5. Bourgeois or Popular Liberty

When Somoza exploited and killed the people he always did so on behalf of the "sacred principles of liberty." As a good Liberal he defended at any cost his liberty to impose with the support of imperialism a system of domination and exploitation against the interests of the people. This is how the peasants had their land expropriated so that they could be "free" to sell their labor to whomever wanted to buy it. The entire nation was kept ignorant to safeguard the people's "freedom" to decide whether they wanted an education. The capitalists and the landowners were given the "freedom" to exploit the people as they pleased. The organizations that represented the interests of the masses were repressed supposedly so that the masses could "freely" decide whether they wanted to join these associations without being "manipulated." Culture, information and ideology were repressed if they represented the point of view of the exploited, supposedly for the purpose of defending the "liberties" of the people.

This was also the position of the Conservatives, with the only difference that they wanted more "freedom" to exploit the people and Somoza was not allowing them to do it.

Our people have always spoken about "liberty" as something pure and abstract that has always existed with the same essence, precisely to hide the class connotation of that word. However, with the people's Sandinist revolution, those stories are through forever. The masses now understand that it is not enough to say the word liberty to be free. They understand that the word liberty has two completely opposed meanings, depending on the class viewing it. Therefore, for the masses there is no sacred and abstract liberty because only their own class interests and the principles of the popular revolution are truly sacred.

Bourgeois liberty has nothing to do with the people's liberty which reflects the objective interests of the people regarding their right to get organized and armed (politically, militarily and ideologically) as a class to promote the historic project of society that corresponds to their majority class nature. In the face of the people's liberty, which is based on the interests of the great majority of the people, it is coarse and absurd to try to impose on them a sacred concept of liberty in abstract. That is nothing but an ideological trick that has its roots in a past of exploitations and in efforts to maintain it even by remodeling it.

The revolution has clearly defined the true context in which freedom must be conceived. We have reached the point where words must be given their real meaning. To try to disguise them with subterfuges is an attempt on the people's interests.

6. Education Is Liberation, Not Subordination

Before the triumph of the revolution, education in Nicaragua was the privilege of a class which kept the exploited majorities in a state of ignorance, under the most abject subordination and under political and ideological control. Education was the privilege of one class not only because the majority of the population did not have much opportunity for an education, but because the education system was designed to reaffirm the ideology of the dominant classes and to strengthen the bases of economic relations which would perpetuate exploitation. This has been the role played by education and the ideological institutions of the bourgeois state (news media, cultural institutions and others) in all the capitalist societies.

Therefore, education has never been unbiased or genuine, parents were never consulted about the type of education they wanted for their children. To deny this is nothing but hogwash. The class-oriented contents of education cannot be concealed behind empty phrases. This has been proven by facts as an objective need of the system for its survival.

With the triumph of the revolution and the seizure of power by the exploited classes, this situation has radically changed. The new socioeconomic reality, the objective needs of the revolutionary process and the needs of the majority of the population demand a new type of education. We do not need to cover up and to make exploitation look like something normal. On the contrary, we need to denounce it before the eyes of the exploited, so that they can be liberated and provided with an instrument which will turn them into useful beings of their time. If there is something which represents the real seizure of power by the exploited, it is their technical and political capacity to manage society conscientiously on new economic foundations and the new educational system which will play an important role in creating those conditions.

The literacy crusade which is about to begin is the first step in that direction.

The political and educational contents of the campaign consists precisely in the urgent need to abolish the subordination to which the majority of the population and our youth have been submitted. People who are ignorant, divided and disorganized can be subordinated to meekly accept exploitation and views of their exploiters, but when people are organized and conscientious of their historic role nobody can subject them. No one is going to continue exploiting our people anymore on behalf of an alleged freedom of his to continue being an illiterate and to be exploited.

That is not freedom. It is a criminal declaration of war against the people's right for liberation. The literacy crusade is not only going to free the large illiterate peasant population, but also the thousands of youths who yesterday were being domesticated to accept like sheep the view of the dominant classes in order to reaffirm the system of exploitation.

We are going to implement the literacy crusade to free the people no matter who is opposed to it.

7. A Single Working Class, A Single Trade Union Organization

The toppling of the dictatorship through the revolutionary actions of the masses and their vanguard opened the historic route down which the workers, peasants and other sectors of the oppressed people would go and promote their own political and socio-economic plans. Therefore, the workers are the leading players in the construction of the new Nicaragua.

That historic reality shakes the enemies of the people to their foundations and leads them to promote the most varied forms of ideological diversionism to divide our working class and prevent its organic and political unity.

"Democratic trade unionism" and "ideological pluralism" hide the interest of the enemies of our workers by keeping them divided and preventing their monolithic, organic and political unity.

The Nicaraguan working class and the working class of the entire world are a single unit. The interests of the workers of our country, regardless of their place in the productive structure--regardless of whether they work for Fabritex, El Caracol, Standard Steel or in agricultural production unit--are still the same. The ideology is the same. Their union organization as an instrument of the class struggle is the same.

Therefore, such values as "democratic trade unionism" and "ideological pluralism" are out of the question because by proclaiming trade union freedom versus the labor unity project promoted by the revolution the working class is fragmentized and splintered into as many union organizations as could be created in the country.

The splintering of the working class is not an expression of proletarian democracy but rather the result of the very structure of capitalism which pits individual workers against capital, a policy of oppression promoted by imperialism and its allies to pulverize the will of our workers into a number of trade union components and prevent their class and revolutionary development.

Only the revolutionary struggle of the masses and the creative initiative of the workers and peasants are capable of achieving the objectives of the workers. Truly democratic trade unionism then refers to the historic inperative that the workers have a single organic, political and class stand.

8. Distribution or Revolution

Capitalism has resorted to playing the game of distributing part of the business profit among the workers as a way of stopping the class struggle.

Capitalists dream of a world in which by distributing 5 pesos of their profit to each individual worker they will achieve the long-awaited balance between "justice and freedom." Perhaps entrepreneurial charity would have better results if it weren't for the fact that the real world is radically different. In it, their wishes are unrealistic due to the very contradictions in the system, and the workers do not behave as individuals but as an organized class with its own ideology.

Sandinism has made workers aware that they should not sell their labor for just a few pesos. The political clout of the working classes cannot be exchanged even for all the profits of a firm. The important thing is to have a role in the firm's decisionmaking and still more important, to have a role in society's economic and political decisions.

Distribution, like reforms, no matter how radical they may be (as in the case of El Salvador), cannot take the place of the revolutionary power of the mass of the people. Let it be understood that when we speak of revolution we are talking about organized labor participation in building a society that will put an end to inequalities and exploitation.

Distribution should not fool anybody, let alone when it is a populist way of exchanging votes for cordobas as if we were still in the Somoza era.

The development pattern of the most advanced capitalism is that which gets workers to limit democracy to the factories of firms, regulating exploitation to continue exploiting.

9. The Sandinist Revolution Insures Individual Values

We have said it many times. We say it now and we said it before when we were fiercely fighting against the dictatorship. The FSLN, the indisputable vanguard of this revolution, insures the individual practice of all values and beliefs, all religious beliefs. We are and will always be respectful of those beliefs. There is freedom in Nicaragua but a freedom that does not harm the interests of the people, the interests of the revolution. However, what the Sandinist people's revolution would never accept is the organized political practice of these beliefs to the detriment of the revolution. We would never allow counterrevolution in the name of freedom of religion and religious values.

Here anybody can go to church without being afraid to practice his religious beliefs. No one is asked to organize a trade union, cooperative or political party or to state his religious denomination as some sort of preliminary requirement. Religious practice is a private affair as far as the state is concerned. However, our state could not allow that, in the name of religion, workers should still be deprived, firms drained of capital, production sabotaged and counterrevolutionary activities undertaken. Undoubtedly that would affect most of society and the right of an entire people to achieve their freedom and emerge from poverty and exploitation. Because our revolution respects the individual's freedom of religion and of thought, it also insures the permanent nature of the family and the parents' right over their children. Of course, that right does not excuse them from their duties or from respecting the rights of their children. Furthermore, through their example and their mass involvement in the struggle, Nicaraguan youths have shown enormous maturity in not being manipulated. They know how to defend their own rights, the rights of the Sandinist people's revolution.

10. Free Fatherland or Death!

Free Homeland or Death, which means freedom or death in the struggle of our workers and the FSLN to exercise their collective right to political, economic and social emancipation from imperialism and its local allies, is the highest expression of the class inheritance of the thinking and actions of General Sandino and his army of workers and peasants.

That is the homeland that Sandino fought for and that is the goal to which the FSLN as the political, military and ideological guide of our revolution is leading the workers and peasants in the construction of the new society.

It is not the homeland that Somoza and his henchmen made to repress and bathe the people in blood. It is not the homeland behind which opportunistic positions that review Sandinist thinking in search of political clientele hide. Sandino's inheritance is not characterized by a phase but by the specific work of that small, daring army which somewhere along Las Segovias fought for national liberation, an army made up of the children of Sandino, the FSLN fighters and operatives, the Sandinist and revolutionary people.

In the language of our workers and peasants, the homeland we are building today is free from all exploitation and imperialist domination. It is a homeland guided by popular, democratic and internationalist principles so our workers and peasants can recover our wealth and natural resources for the good of the large downtrodden masses. It is a homeland where national values are respected, where workers with weapons in hand defend the social wealth they produce through their efforts. In sum, it is a homeland which follows the programmatic and political inheritance of Sandino and his army, the defender of national sovereignty.

Sandino's watchwords never lent themselves to the bourgeoisie because "only the workers and peasants will go to the end; only their organized force shall triumph."

FREE FATHERLAND OR DEATH.

ORTEGA SAYS U.S. INTERVENTION IN EL SALVADOR POSSIBLE

PA271520 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Revolutionary Comdr Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, has stated that any U.S. intervention in El Salvador would be repudiated throughout the world. In analyzing the Salvadoran situation, Ortega Saavedra said that the danger of direct intervention cannot be disoarded. He added, however, that its political price would be too high for the U.S. Government. He noted that other alternatives which could be used by U.S. imperialism would be a military coup d'etat and indirect intervention through the most reactionary sectors in Central America which are organizing in countries bordering El Salvador. Ortega said that the assassination of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero must be understood as an aggression against all the Central American people and that it cannot be isolated from an intense activity being carried out lately by the most reactionary groups of the United States. The death of the prelate could become a provocation but the popular sectors in El Salvador will know how to reply to this without falling in the trap that the enemy is trying to set up.

TALKS ON EL SALVADOR HELD WITH FIVE OTHER NATIONS

PA271652 Paris AFP in Spanish 0303 GMT 27 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 26 Mar (AFP)--Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto stated here today that six Latin American nations are presently holding permanent consultations regarding the Salvadoran political situation.

The chief of Nicaraguan diplomacy said that to this end, his office keeps in touch by phone with the governments of Costa Rica, Panama, Mexico, Grenada and Jamaica. Nevertheless, D'Escoto refused to confirm the possibility of a joint action by these six governments to help solve El Salvador's violent situation. D'Escoto said: Like us, all of these friendly governments are analyzing the Salvadoran situation and I believe that if we must further reiterate our solidarity with the Salvadoran people we should do it jointly.

JAMAICA'S MANLEY HOLDS TALKS WITH CASTRO

FL271149 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 27 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Yesterday in Santiago our commander in chief received Michael Manley, Jamaica's prime minister and head of its ruling People's National Party, who paid a friendly and working visit to our country.

During his brief stay in Cuba, Manley held a fruitful exchange of opinions with Fidel concerning bilateral relations, the international situation, especially in America and the Caribbean, and the nonalined countries movement's work. The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutural understanding.

NONALINED MOVEMENT TO CONSIDER JAMAICA'S ECONOMIC SITUATION

FL271546 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 27 Mar 80 FL

[Excerpt] The president of the nonalined movement, Cuba's Dr Fidel Castro, has agreed with Prime Minister Michael Manley to mobilize support within the nonalined movement for the recommendations of the Brandt Commission on International Development. President Castro is also to bring Jamaica's economic situation to the attention of members of the nonalined movement. These developments resulted from discussions between Prime Minister Manley and President Castro in Santiago, Cuba last night. Mr Manley flew from Kingston last night and returned home at about 0230 this morning. The discussions were part of a round of consultations between the government and representatives of the international bodies on Jamaica's economic situation and on ways to move the international community to carry forward the recommendations of the Brandt Commission.

FIDEL CASTRO REJECTS SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL INVITATION

PA272300 Paris AFP in Spanish 2234 GMT 27 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 27 Mar (AFP)--Cuban President Fidel Castro declined the invitation extended by the Socialist International to attend a meeting in Santo Domingo. Castro could have participated as president of the nonalined country movement, it was said here. In his reply to the Socialist International secretary general, Bernt Carlsson, Castro regretted that the invitation came too late to be accepted.

CHURCHES DENOUNCE ARCHBISHOP ROMERO'S SLAYING

FL271324 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 27 Mar 80 FL

[Excerpt] The Christian Congerence for Peace for Latin America and the Caribbean issued a communique in Havana condemning the murder of the Salvadoran archbishop and expressing solidarity with the Salvadoran church and people. It recalls Monsignor Romero's history as archbishop of San Salvador and his denunciations in his Masses of the human rights violations in Central America.

For his part, the Reverend Raul Fernandez, president of the Cuban Ecumenical Council, said that this crime and the thousands of peoples who have been killed prove once again the brutality of the reactionary forces not only in El Salvador but also in other Latin American countries. Meanwhile, the general secretary of the Presbyterian Reform Church of Cuba, Sergio (Arce) said Romero was killed because he denounced to his people and the world the constant human rights violations in El Salvador.

MPSP CONDEMNS ASSASSINATION OF SALVADORAN ARCHBISHOP

FL280102 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0021 GMT 28 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples [MPSP] has released a statement condemning the horrendous assassination of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, archbishop of San Salvador.

Progressive mankind has been shaken by indignation in the face of the news of the horrendous assassination of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, archbishop of San Salvador, says the statement released by the MPSP in Havana.

The statement notes that the monstrous crime shows the degree of desperation and fear of the fascist military junta in the face of the unyielding struggle of the Salvadoran people who, despite all the atrocities committed against them, continue to fight in order to put an end to such a despicable regime. Lastly, it states: The MPSP condemns resolutely the dastardly assassination of the San Salvador archbishop an reaffirms its firm solidarity with the Revolutionary movement of El Salvador.

OPPOSITION TO SALVADORAN GOVERNMENT REVIEWED

PA262318 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 25 Mar 80 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] So far this year, more than 1,000 people have been killed in El Salvador by the army, the police and the extreme rightwing armed groups which operate in that country at the service of the military and Christian Democratic regime and the 14 oligarchic families. This orgy of crimes has led to broad international condemnation accompanied by a vast movement of solidarity with the struggle that the best sons of El Salvador wage against the tyranny and its main supporter--U.S. imperialism.

The Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces has said that international solidarity is a historic necessity of the Salvadoran people. Recently, the WPC [presumably World Peace Council] denounced before the international community the repression unleashed against the Salvadoran people by the government junta and it condemned the military aid the United States grants the junta to increase its crimes against the Salvadoran patriotic forces. The Salvadoran regime, the WPC indicated, massacres the genuine representatives of the people who struggle for national independence, sovereignty, democracy and social justice.

In its statement issued in Helsinki, the WPC urged its member organizations and all international organizations to make effective their solidarity with the heroic Salvadoran people and their legitimate leaders.

A communique signed in Mexico City by 500 political and intellectual personalities of Mexico, Argentina, Peru, Chile, Bolivia, Guatemala, El Salvador and Colombia demanded that the Salvadorn popular organizations' right to rebellion be internationally recognized. The document which was also signed by 32 Latin American political organizations denounced the threat of a bigger genocide in El Salvador as a result of the intervention of mercenary forces of Guatemala, and the U.S. sale of weapons to the Salvadoran Army.

The Central American Front of Solidarity, the People's Electoral Movement of Venezuela, the Central Organization of Cuban Workers, the Women's International Democratic Federation, the Continental Organization of Latin American Students and the Mexican and Costa Rican committees of solidarity with the Salvadoran people have expressed their support of the liberation struggle being waged by the revolutionary and progressive forces in the fatherland of Agustin Farabundo Marti. They have also condemned the increasing interference of the United States in the domestic affairs of that Central American country. Clergyman Juan (Vives Turia), president of the (FUNDALATIN) organization, has said in Caracas that the Salvadoran people have lost their patience in the face of their frustrations because the military junta that overthrew Gen Carlos Humberto Romero has made many promises but the masses have only received bullets. Former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez has said the Salvadorn revolutionary organizations cannot be denied the right to insurrection after exhausting other means to achieve dignity and freedom.

SOVIET, NICARAGUAN DELEGATES ARRIVE FOR UPEC CONGRESS

FL251203 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Representatives of the journalists' unions from the USSR and Nicaragua have arrived in our capital to attend the Fourth Congress of the Union of Cuban Journalists [UPEC] that will be held at Havana's Palace of Conventions on 27-29 March. UPEC General Secretary Ernesto Vera welcomed the Soviet delegation headed by (Yanis) Britans, member of Lithuania's Communist Party Central Committee and secretary of the USSR Union of Journalists. The Nicaraguan delegate is Manuel Barrios, organization secretary of the Nicaraguan Journalists' Union. He was received at the Havana City airport by Elson Concepcion, UPEC secretary for education and culture. Another member of the Soviet group is Viktor Novikov, chairman of the USSR Union of Journalists' Control Committee and chief editor of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA.

RODRIGUEZ ADDRESSES CLASS STRUCTURE CONFERENCE

PA271841 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo, has stated here that U.S. imperialism has no other viable alternative than to ask Latin American countries to allow it to maintain the conditions of inequality and exploitation within a framework of reforms such as the ones it brandished in Punta del Este 20 years ago. He inaugurated the International Conference on the Theory of class structure in Latin America at the Palace of Conventions this morning. This conference will hold sessions until Friday with the participation of 30 communist parties and revolutionary organizations of the continent.

The Cuban leader stressed that deep changes have occurred in Latin America and the world over the past 50 years when the proletariat became aware of its role in society. He said that those who consoled themsleves by thinking that the Cuban revolution was an exception on our continent are now able to see, with the great Nicaraguan historical leap, that Cuba was only a beginning, which will have an inexorable continuity. Speeches by the representatives of the Ecuadorean and Guatemalan communist parties followed the opening speech.

DORTICOS SPEAKS AT HUNGARIAN PARTY CONGRESS

For address at the 25 March session of the 12th Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Congress by Osvaldo Dorticos, member of the Politburo of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and vice president of the Council of Ministers, see the Hungary section of the 28 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

REPORTAGE ON SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

PA272024 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The Socialist International began its sessions in Santo Domingo with a resolution condemning the killing of Salvadoran Archbishop Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero. The document, read by former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, also condemned the U.S. political and military aid to the present government and armed forces of El Salvador. The document stated that the Salvadoran people are the only ones to decide their own destiny and reiterated its full solidarity with the struggle to obtain a democratic regime with a true popular basis in that Central American country. The Socialist International sessions were inaugurated yesterday here in Santo Domingo by its president, former FRG Chancellor Willy Brandt, who referred to the dangers for mankind inherent in the arms race. Prior to the conference, Guillermo Manuel Ungo, leader of the Salvadoran National Revolutionary Movement, demanded that the United States stop its intervention in the domestic affairs of his country.

President Guzman Addresses Meeting

PA272233 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1405 GMT 27 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 27 Mar (EFE)--The Dominican president has asked the delegates to the Socialist International meeting in Santo Domingo to focus their efforts according to the social, political and economic needs of each people.

During a reception last night at the national palace President Antonio Guzman said one of the common aspirations of all Latin American peoples and all developing nations is to reconcile the respect for human dignity and full freedoms with progress and social justice, thus guaranteeing peace and well-being for all.

Guzman emphasized the presence of Nobel Peace Prize winner Willy Brandt and said the violence occurring in the world could generate national and international conflicts which could seriously imperil the development possibilities of peoples and nations as well as world peace. He also stated that as political leaders the members of Socialist International have the right and the obligation to oppose violence and to bring trust in peace to the peoples. As an example he mentioned the historical stage the Dominican Republic has been going through since 16 May 1978, the date of the general elections won by the government party, which has reaffirmed the Dominican people's conviction that social peace and coexistence must be the result of the conscious and responsible participation of all citizens. President Guzman stated that all Dominicans should be committed to this task, those in the government as well as those who are not, because this should be a result of everyone's effort.

El Salvador Chief Topic

PA280245 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1943 GMT 26 Mar 80 PA

[By Luis Ovidio Sigaran]

[Text] Santo Domingo, 26 Mar (LATIN)--A broadly based revolutionary democratic unity government would offer a political rather than a military solution to the critical situation in El Salvador, former member of that country's revolutionary junta Guillermo Ungo said here today.

The former executive is in Santo Domingo, along with over 150 Latin American and European leaders, to analyze the explosive situation of Central America following the murder of San Salvador Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero.

The discussions began today within the framework of the first regional conference for Latin America and the Caribbean of the Socialist International. It is scheduled to adjourn on Friday. Among those attending the meeting are the president of the Socialist International, Willy Brandt of the FRG, former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez and other noted political figures of both continents.

Ungo pointed out at a news conference that only the effective unity of the Salvadoran people could offer a political solution to his country's crisis. The former member of the junta accused the U.S. Government of being "hypocritical" in its statements that it would not interfere in the internal affairs of El Salvador and offer military aid to the present governing junta. Ungo claimed that since 3 January, over 400 persons have been killed in El Salvador at the hands of the "rightwing forces who enjoy the protection and guarantee of the governing junta which considers all who fight for social changes enemies." He said the murder of Monsignor Romero "is nothing more than a display of the power employed by the oligarchic interests at the political and military level."

Meanwhile, former Venezuelan President Perez described as an "abominable crime" the death of Romero 2 days ago and said it confirms the warnings of some social democratic leaders about the Salvadoran situation. "The Salvadorans will continue fighting against the privileges of the dictatorship and the oligarchy, for the formation of broadly based government, because all Salvadoran leaders will work toward unity to build a broad front that will satisfy the people and their justified anger," said Perez to the newsmen shortly after his arrival yesterday. "It is incredible that there should have been such a lack of common sense and observation for people to have failed to realize that a government junta in El Salvador in which only the social democrats are participating could not keep the crisis from worsening," the leader of Venezuela's Democratic Action Party said.

The former president urged countries like the United States and Venezuela to seek a peaceful solution to the Salvadoran crisis. "There is no doubt that the Central American area has been afflicted with dictatorships because of the negligence of the democratic countries," Carlos Andres Perez said. He added that "the lesson of Nicaragua was not enough for the reactionary forces of Guatemala and El Salvador." Perez, who was replaced as president by Luis Herrera Campins after his party lost the elections last year, firmly supported the struggle of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) in Nicaragua, which ended with the overthrow of President Anastasio Somoza.

For his part, Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, said the Salvadoran political situation worsened because of what he described as "savagery," a reference to Romero's murder. He reported that the Socialist International leaders will meet today with the Salvadoran delegates for an in-depth discussion of the situation in that shaken Central American country.

Willy Brandt of the FRG, president of the Socialist International, said yesterday on his arrival that he was profoundly moved by Romero's assassination. He said he plans to obtain more information on the attack during the meeting. Brandt, former FRG chancellor, said he hopes the meeting on Latin America and the Caribbean will contribute to the strengthening of peace, a more deeply rooted justice and greater social progress in the region.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

IADB TO HOLD APRIL MEETING IN RIO DE JANEIRO

FL252102 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 25 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The Inter-American Development Bank has announced that its 21st annual Board of Governors meeting will be held April 14th-16th in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The meeting, regarded as Latin America's most important annual financial conclave, will bring together the governors and deputy governors of the bank's 41-member countries. IADB President Antonio Ortiz Mena will present the bank's 1979 annual report to the governors. During 1979, bank loans and disbursements in support of the development of its member countries in Latin America achieved record levels.

SURINAME

CHIN-A-SEN PROMISES PROMPT NORMALIZATION

FL260038 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The prime minister of Suriname, Dr Henk Chin-A-Sen, has promised prompt normalization of the country. He said that, following an evaluation of Suriname's international relations, his new government would formulate an active foreign policy. The prime minister said the new government should give priority to domestic problems and then redefine its foreign policy.

ELECTIONS POSTPONED, PARLIAMENTARY POWERS TO BE REDUCED

FL261546 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 26 Mar 80 FL

[Text] General Elections due to have taken place in Suriname tomorrow have been postponed until next year. Dr Chin-A-Sen, appointed prime minister of the civilian administration by President Johan Ferrier after last month's military coup, said on Dutch television last night that the poll would probably take place in October 1981. He said his government, composed mainly of technocrats and professional men, intended to remain in office for the period for which the ousted administration of Prime Minister Henck Arron was elected. His term was due to expire in October next year. Before he was deposed in the coup, Mr Arron had called premature elections for March 27th. And in a special broadcast on Surinamese television last night, the new prime minister said he would be introducing a new law which would transfer to his government some of the powers previously held by Parliament.

URUGUAY

AIR FORCE CHIEF SAYS CONSTITUTION MUST REFLECT CHANGES

PY181600 Paris AFP in Spanish 0325 GMT 18 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 17 Mar (AFP)--Gen Raul Bendaham, Uruguayan Air Force chief, today said that government leaders should "be able to think of new institutional systems that reflect the social changes" that are taking place in Uruguay. The military leader, member of the civilian-military government, spoke at the ceremonies commemorating the 67th anniversary of the Uruguayan Air Force. Air force delegations from Argentina and Spain attended the ceremonies. Regarding the new constitution that must be approved before the general elections that are scheduled for November 1981 are held, General Bendaham said that "we must consolidate the recovery process undertaken in 1973 through a constitution that reflects the new spirit that is within our people."